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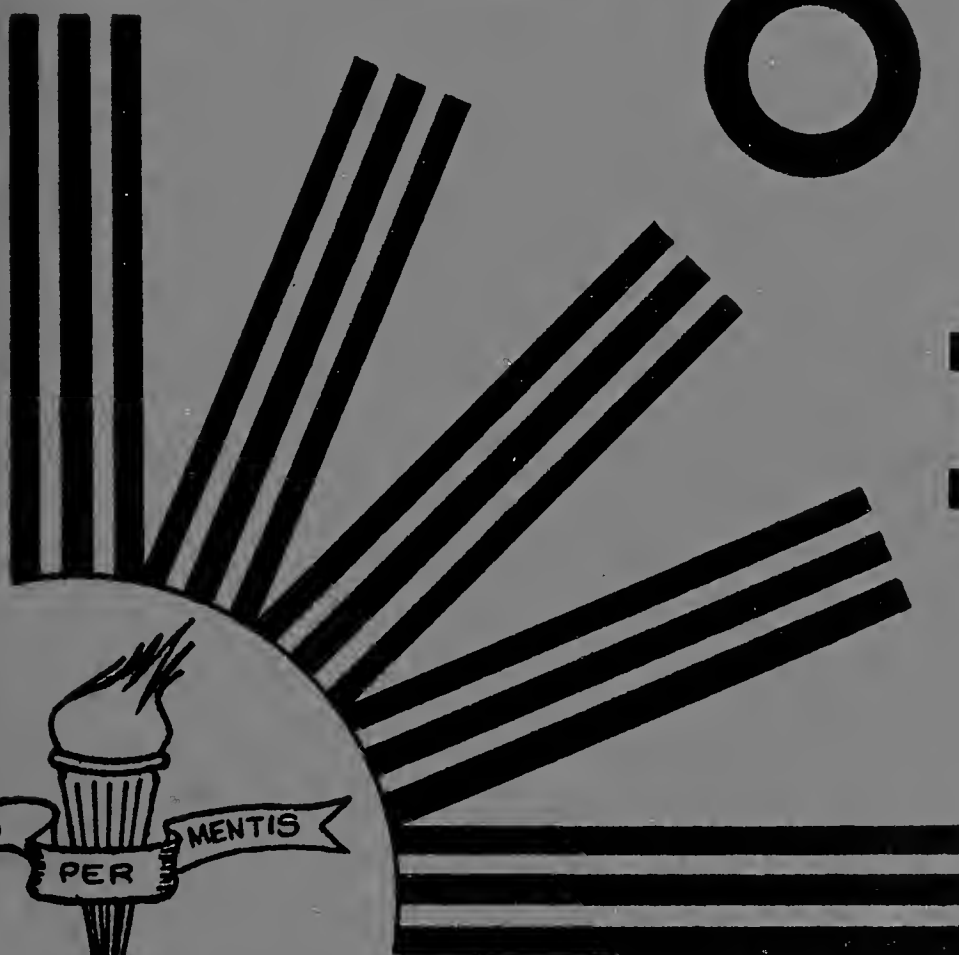
NOVEMBER, 1952

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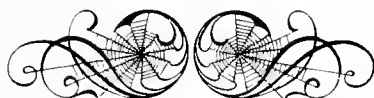
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PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY

THE SCOPE



VOLUME XXIII

NUMBER 6

NOVEMBER, 1952

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by Morton Greendorfer

Question — How can optometrists and ophthalmologists work together for the betterment of vision?

DR. GREEN — Optometry and ophthalmology, as health professions, are charged with the responsibility of caring for the visual health of the population of this country. From an educational standpoint, two points come to mind, which would result in a closer association of the two and better professional care to the public.

The first is the need for greater ophthalmological interest in optometrical education from the standpoint of making available to the optometry schools the best teachers they have in their ranks. While ophthalmology to some extent is doing so, there are some ophthalmologists who are reluctant to do so.

The second is the matter of making the facilities of medical eye clinics available to optometry students for the study of ocular pathologies. While all optometry schools maintain ocular pathology departments in their clinics, by their very nature, the number of ocular pathology cases available for study is not too great and would be materially increased if ophthalmology assisted by giving optometrists additional training in the recognition of ocular pathology at the clinical level.

If these two points would be carried through, mutual respect for one another would result and the services rendered by both professions would result in better inter-professional relations.

IRA SCHWARTZ, SENIOR — The two professions should have a mutual exchange of information. Optometry should relinquish its defiant attitude against ophthalmology. Both professions should stop degrading each other. Both should cooperate in mutual efforts such as industrial vision and school screening.

The College is pleased to announce that Leon Litman is the winner of the Theodore F. Klein Memorial Award of \$200.00. The Award and citation was made on Monday, October 20, at 10:30 a.m. during the Northeast Congress held in the Kenmore Hotel.

Honorable mentions for achieving outstanding scholastic records in the First Year curriculum go to

Elviro Mastrobuono, Jr.—93.5

William Fehrstrom—93.4

William J. Ryan, Jr.—92.7



REALLY, DEAR, I JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY YOU TOLD THE DOCTOR YOU PREFER BLURRED VISION...

Astigmatism And The Pupil

Harold Cline, O.D.
Prof. Physiological Optics
Mass. College of Optometry

The purpose of this treatise is to discuss the effect of the pupillary diameter of the patient upon the subjective test for astigmatism.

One of the more important tests in our subjective routine is the presentation of a clock chart or similar device for the determination of the position and degree of astigmatism as a check upon our objective findings. Occasionally the examiner finds a low or even moderate degree of ocular astigmatism objectively; but subjectively, through the use of clock chart devices, little or no astigmatism can be elicited. Yet in other cases the clock chart has been sensitive enough to divulge as little as .12 diopters of astigmatism. These apparent inconsistencies have caused many refractionists to discard this subjective test for astigmatism in favor of other subjective tests or to rely entirely upon their objective astigmatic findings.

To these individuals I repeat my opening remark and assert that the clock chart test is important in the subjective routine but, like most other tests, it has its limitations. In order to discuss these limiting factors intelligently, a review of the theory of the clock chart test is in order.

Every object point for an astigmatic system will terminate in two line images mutually perpendicular. We may therefore consider each line of the clock chart consisting of a huge number of object points each of which form two focal lines in an astigmatic eye. For simplicity let us assume a S.M.A. whose P.M. are exactly 90° and 180° . Therefore, we need only consider the vertical and horizontal lines of the clock chart.

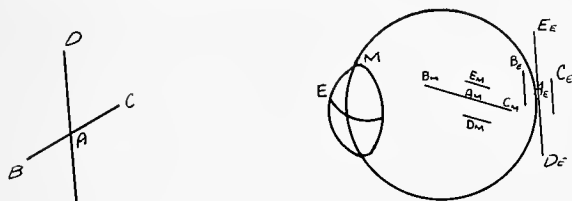


FIG 1

In figure 1 ABCDE are particular points on the clock chart and their respective images through the astigmatic system indicated by A B C D E for the horizontal line and Ae Be Ce De Ee for the

vertical line. We can see that *both* the vertical and horizontal arms of the clock chart have vertical line foci on the retina but the vertical foci of the vertical arm overlap whereas those of the horizontal arm are parallel resulting in a dark vertical line and a relatively lighter horizontal line on the retina.

It is quite evident that the degree of blackness depends upon the degree of overlapping which in turn depends upon the length of each focal line closest to the retina.

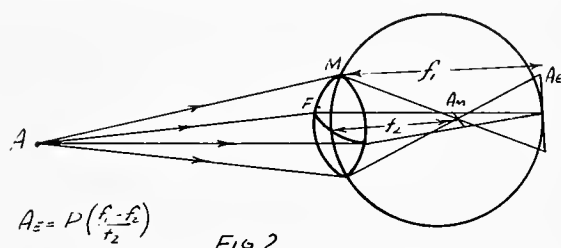


FIG 2

We can see that the size of Ae which is the line closest to the retina is dependent upon not only the degree of astigmatism but upon the size of the pupil. As the pupil size approaches zero the focal line also approaches zero. The smaller the focal lines, the less the overlapping and therefore, the less the difference in intensity between the darkest and lightest line of the clock chart. Theoretically we may reach a point whereby decreasing the size of the pupil toward zero, there will be no difference between the lines for an astigmat.

This can be demonstrated by artificially creating several diopters of astigmatism by means of a cylindrical lens and upon observing the clock chart one set of lines will definitely stand out. Then applying a pin hole disc in combination with the cylinder creating an effective pupillary aperture of about 1 mm., little or no difference in the lines of the clock chart is evident.

Theoretically, the larger the pupil the more effective will be our subjective test for the degree of astigmatism, all other factors being constant. This, however, presupposes the absence of aberrations of any large degree. Therefore, the problem resolves itself to one of accurately determining the degree of astigmatism in more or less miotic pupils.

(Please turn to page four)

For the past few years several articles have appeared in various journals advocating a change in the form of the traffic signal. This change is necessary, so these writers claim, because of the number of colorblind individuals who are driving automobiles.

The above line of reasoning must be dispelled once and for all. The best population study of date¹ indicates that approximately 10 percent of the male population is colorblind. It must be understood that this includes all gradations of severity of color deficiency of which only 5 percent could conceivably confuse the red and green traffic signals. The slight chance of this confusion taking place has been further reduced, if not made virtually impossible, by tinging yellow with the red and blue with the green so that the signal colors do not fall in the iso-color zones of the colorblind. Furthermore, the red signal appears above the green signal, with very few exceptions, which is indicative to all drivers colorblind or not.

One of several similar studies² that are in agreement states "that a check against accident records show no relationship at all between colorblindness and traffic accidents."

The foregoing does not preclude the possibility of improving the design of the traffic light, in fact, this paper has as its purpose a suggested improvement.

Psychological experimentation has shown that the more dissimilar cues a subject is given for differentiating between two alternatives the more positive he will respond to the stimuli. Considering the present-day traffic signal there are two cues: 1) color—red and green; 2) position—red above the green. This paper suggests a third cue—shape, and in some instances a fourth cue—light and absence of light (blinking).

It is suggested that a template in the form of a cross be placed over the green light. Thus, we immediately have the third cue, and quite inexpensively. This third cue can be further improved, as in the case of one-way streets, by providing means for tab arrowheads at the ends of the cross to indicate the desired direction of traffic flow. For the three light signal, it is suggested that the fourth cue be used by making the yellow light a blinking one. This blinking would draw immediate atten-

tion and indicate a change is taking place either from green to red and/or red to green.

These suggestions are not entirely new as there has existed modifications of the proposed changes for quite some time. However, a uniformity of signal lights throughout the country would make for increased safety. Thus, there is suggested an alteration of the traffic light to facilitate recognition of signals. This should help all drivers, including the colorblinds who have been falsely accused of signal confusion.

¹ Farnsworth D., Sperling H., and Kimble P., "A Battery of Pass-Fail Tests for Detecting Degree of Color Deficiency," MRL Report No. 147, Vol. 8, pp 39-68, 1949.

² F. H. G. Pitt, Proc. of Royal Soc., B, 132, 101, 1944.

³ Lauer, A.R., "Facts and Fancy Regarding Driver Testing Procedures," J. Applied Psych., 21, :173-84, April 1937.

ASTIGMATISM—Continued

The following steps may be taken to insure optimum testing conditions:

1. When presenting the astigmatic dial, a minimum of light surrounding the patient will result in maximum pupil dilatation which is desirable.
2. It is advisable to reverse the most distinct and most indistinct lines of the clock chart by overcorrecting the astigmatism and in this manner determine the range of subjective astigmatic neutralization.

With large pupils, a .25 diopter overcorrection in the cylinder may bring a reversal while in miotic pupils as much as .75 diopters or even more may be necessary after primary neutralization to effect a reversal of the lines.

3. In all probability the maximum astigmatic correction is the cylinder necessary for primary neutralization plus $\frac{1}{2}$ the dioptric cylindrical power of the range.

An example is cited:

- a. Patient reports vertical line blackest (horizontal most indistinct)
- b. A —1.25 cylinder gives primary neutralization
- c. A —1.75 cylinder gives first reversal of lines
- d. A —1.50 cylinder would be prescribed.

Since the majority of individuals possess astigmatism to some degree and since to the patient it is the most annoying of all errors, the more exact should the correction of this defect be. Refining the subjective test for astigmatism will unquestionably assist us in our endeavors.

Want to Practice Optometry?

by David L. Marcus

The location of the Optometric practice is a most important factor upon which success or failure, mediocrity or superiority in the field, depends. In this article, we are again attempting to aid you, the student-optometrist, who will, in just a few short years, comprise an integral portion of this rewarding profession. Although it is recognized above all that the personality, skill, and enthusiasm of the practitioner are the primary contributing factors, it is obvious that the location of the practice will in no insignificant way aid you to success.

Here are some interesting facts about a few states where you may choose to open your practice.

CALIFORNIA:—

Requirements: The applicant must be at least 21 years of age, a graduate of an accredited school (of which M.C.O. is one), and pay a \$25 registration fee. He must have had 2800 hours of work in Optometry if he has graduated after Sept. 1, 1953 (2000 hours before this date). Also required for license is the presentation of a complete pair of rimless spectacles with Rx, measurements, mounting, etc., with the laboratory instructor's signature. The Board examination includes a test in orthoptics, and contact lense fitting.

Ethics: California prohibits, in advertising, the use of any commercial expressions as "down payments", "no money" etc. The title Doctor (Dr.) may be used only with the word—Optometrist—following the name.

Opportunities: This large western state has 7,000,000 people with 1861 registered Optometrists. Los Angeles, a city of 2,000,000 persons, has only 201 Optometrists, revealing a situation in which many more men could place themselves. San Francisco, a city with 775,000 inhabitants, has 161 practicing Optometrists. Climate may influence you to some degree in regard to this state.

VIRGINIA—

Requirements: The prerequisites for practice in Virginia are similar to all other states with M.C.O. rated high. However, included in their law is a statement allowing a registered optometrist from any other state who has practised for a minimum of one year to receive a license without an examination.

(Please turn to page six)

Visual Progress

Ira Schwartz

One of the things to look for in the not too distant future is a new type of eyeglass frame that was recently patented. This frame has built into it a hearing aid. The inventor has quite ingeniously incorporated the pick-up in the bridge and the remainder of the unit is built into a temple giving the required bone conduction. With sub-miniature tubes and power supply, the entire hearing aid is concealed within the frame. The inventor reasoned that the pick-up has to be pointed in the direction of the emanating sound; and since one habitually faces the individual he is talking to, the bridge of a frame is automatically oriented.

This frame will no doubt be called the "see-hear" frame.

* * * * *

In his recent article "Suggestions for Lens Improvement", Dr. E. L. Kaplow is another writer to focus attention on the problem of the lens form. Dr. Kaplow decries the necessity of maintaining two sets of stock, corrected and uncorrected lenses. He points out the poor cosmetic appearance of the toric form versus the spherical form of equally powered lenses. Even in the corrected curve lenses there is noted the large jump in base curve in closely associated groupings. Dr. Kaplow would also like to eliminate any transposition errors and also the elimination of possible induced aniseikonia. To alleviate these problems the following has been suggested by Dr. Kaplow:

1. Square lens blanks of 54 mm across. Grind to knife edge in high plus.
2. Decenter lenses about 2mm down.
3. Spheres and compounds of the same power should have matched base curves.
4. Grind lenses with concave cylinders.
5. Base curves should not vary more than .50 diopters between divisions.

* * * * *

Dr. G. E. Rickert has performed a most interesting experiment which should be of particular interest to the beginning Optometry student. As all of us have, he too was faced with the problem of deciding which retinoscope was the most efficient. He therefore compared the four general types: (1) clear transparent glass used as a mirror; (2) fully silvered mirror with a non-silvered peephole area; (3) fully-silvered mirror with an actual hole

(Please turn to page six)

OPTOMETRY—Continued

Ethics: Virginia's law seems to be highly ethical, forbidding any advertising of fees for services or prices of glasses. The employment of an optometrist in a commercial store or advertising commercially through the auspices of a store are forbidden.

Opportunities: With a population of 2,750,000 people, Virginia supports only 195 registered Optometrists. This ratio is exceptional when compared to the 4000-1 figure recommended by the A.O.A., and it should prove Virginia highly inviting to young Optometrists. This state is primarily a farming region which is composed of many small communities with fine optometric situations for good men. Virginia holds superior possibilities both economically and professionally, for Optometrists.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Requirements: Graduation from an accredited school (M.C.O.), a minimum of 21 years of age, and satisfactory grades on the Board examination.

Ethics: The Pennsylvania law prohibits any advertisement of prices or fees. The title "Dr." again may only be used with the word "Optometrist" following the name.

Opportunities: Pennsylvania has a huge 10,000,000 population with 1450 registered Optometrists. An overall survey of the state reveals many Ophthalmologists and Optometrists to be 55 years of age and over. These older practitioners can be expected to drop from the "eye" field within the next ten years or so.

This state is extensively a mining and manufacturing region with many, many smaller towns and cities in which Optometrists could find respectable positions and earn consummate incomes.

PROGRESS—Continued

in the glass for a peephole; (4) half or semi-silvered mirror. The problem was to find that type of mirror that reflected back to the examiner the greatest percentage of the light sent out from the Retinoscope. Dr. Rickert finds that all mirrors are about 60 percent efficient as the clear glass "mirror" at the neutrality point. He also cautions that one should not rush out and replace his silvered mirrors as the design of the Retinoscope hood plays an important part in the efficiency of the 'scope.



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NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

Trials and Tribulations

Dr. Arthur Breen, '52

The first problem facing any graduate is the State Board Examinations. Volumes could be written about them. However, for fear that this article may fall into the wrong hands, I will omit that particular subject.

Assuming that you have passed the boards (after reading the results of the exams, this is only an assumption), your next problem is the location of your office. Actually, this should have been decided before graduation. I was very much surprised at the number of students who graduated without any prospects in sight. (I was one of them). Of course, the draft situation complicates the picture even more.

The ideal location is a matter of opinion. While some men prefer a small town, others choose a larger community. I happen to be located in a combined residential and business area, which seems to be an ideal spot.

Many men have told me that downtown Boston or any big city is suicide for a beginner. I am happy I cannot say that from experience; however, their word is good enough for me.

As far as equipment is concerned, you should buy the best that your financial status will allow. Good equipment not only looks impressive but allows a quicker and more accurate refraction, as you probably know already. I was lucky enough to find an office fully equipped, so I did not have to cope with that problem.

The initial cost of opening an office is greater than some students realize. Even though I had entered an office fully equipped, I found it necessary to order stationery, professional cards, frames record cards, etc., all of which amounted to a tidy sum.

Upon opening an office, the initial procedure is to mail announcements, put a write-up in the paper, and so forth. I have found that this alone does not yield the results that many students expect. The best way to build a practice, in my opinion, is to go out and meet the people. If they are impressed by you, there is a better chance of their coming to you as patients.

Another problem which faces the optometrist is that of bookkeeping, records, follow-up systems,

(Please turn to page eighteen)

News Item

* * * *

The Trustees of the College are pleased to announce that Robert L. Berk, B.S., M.A. (Tufts College) has been appointed to the faculty as Instructor in Visual Psychology, effective with the second semester of the 1952-53 academic year.

Mr. Berk has a background of wide experience in psychology and vision including: Lecturer in Psychology—Hillcrest Remedial Reading Center; Staff Clinician—Boston University Reading Clinic; Staff Clinician—Bournewood Hospital; Staff Clinician—Bridgewater State Hospital.

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Optometric Events

by Thomas A. Couch

OPTOMETRY IN GEORGIA CIVIL DEFENSE

The new Civil Defense Health Services Manual for the state of Georgia has given Optometry its own organized section. The G.O.A. will establish its own formative structure and visual care stations to provide for optometric needs in time of atomic emergency.

CREDIT UNION GROWING

The State of California has established the California Optometric Credit Union which was formed to allow new licentiates to negotiate loans for practice building purposes. Lately it has been increased in that it also allows established practitioners to use its facilities in the financing of personal needs.

The membership is now well over the 100 mark.

WHAT IS OPTOMETRY?

The Fourth Edition of the American Optometric Association's monograph on "Optometry" has recently been published. This booklet brings up to date a discussion of problems of interest to all practitioners—need for O. D.'s, educational requirements, cost of living, fees, ethics, etc. This newly revised monograph was prepared by the Department of Public Information.

POST GRADUATE STUDY

Inasmuch as the practitioners can't always get to college for postgraduate study the Minneapolis District Optometric Society will—in an indirect sense—bring the college to the practitioners. There will be five afternoon and evening sessions in which five members of the faculty of Chicago College of Optometry will present an integrated study course covering essential phases of optometric practice.

If this program becomes successful it will be repeated next year with different faculty members undertaking the lecturing.

VR CHART IN PAGEANT

The December issue of "Pageant" magazine will feature an article on the AOA Visual Recognition Chart. Included in the article is a full-page reproduction of the chart, showing the reader how to determine whether he needs to visit an optometrist for a comprehensive examination.

We, the optometrists and future optometrists, congratulate "Pageant" for performing a real public service in its scientifically accurate and readable treatment of visual testing.

HEARING DENIED ON ILLINOIS OPTOMETRY LAW APPEAL

The U. S. Supreme Court has denied the appeal of Robert Klein, Chicago optometrist, to review the validity of the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in upholding all parts of the new Illinois Optometry Act. As a result, the Illinois Optometry Act remains in complete force in all its component sections. The Act outlaws the use of neon signs and displays by optometrists, among other pertinent stipulations.

"IT'S A BETTER WORLD . . ."

In the November issue of the "Woman's Home Companion" is a three page photographic article with explanatory captions entitled "It's a better world when you see it." It is based on the idea of children wearing and enjoying their glasses.

This magazine has a circulation of over four million and a readership several times that number.

"EVIL" OPTOMETRY

An article in the November "Redbook" magazine is an explosive arraignment of the major evils which afflict the ethical eye-care professions today. It is an article that is both good and bad. Good in that we hope it will put an end to "quickie" service, cut rates, "free examinations," and the like. Bad in that it doesn't do the conscientious, professional-minded practitioner any good to have the family's dirty linen washed out in public. People who don't read this article carefully will get the impression that "all" eye-care is a racket.

The Better Vision Institute has been crusading against unethical optical practices ever since it was founded 23 years ago. For the good of all eye-care professions this organization must have your support. The unsettled times ahead will no longer stand for "free riders." Now is the time to sign up with BVI for YOUR own good.

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DEAN RALPH H. GREEN

EDITORIAL

In the last issue of *The Scope*, the question, "Do you consider it necessary for an optometry school to be affiliated with a university?" was asked in the feature article, *The Inquiring Reporter*. We have noted a wide and diversified response to this article; and since it is one of dynamic problems which Optometry faces today, we would, therefore, like to express our opinions concerning this vital issue.

It is our firmest conviction that not only is it unnecessary for an optometry school to be affiliated with a university but, in many instances, it is a detriment to both the school and the profession itself. Let us observe the facts.

Proponents of the university-optometry school might argue that the university is in a position to furnish its school with aid not ordinarily accessible to the independent school. Though such may be plausible theoretically, the facts betray this belief. There does not exist today one university-affiliated optometry school in our nation which can claim itself the recipient of grants or endowments. In fact, one such Eastern school found that, due to

increased costs and unfilled obligations (*not met* by the university), it became necessary to raise its tuition so that it now stands considerably above that required by the medical school of the same university.

These same proponents might now maintain that a university bestows upon its schools—and thus upon its students—a certain prestige otherwise unobtainable by the independent college. This is a disputable assertion when we consider such fine colleges at M. I. T., Carnegie Institute of Technology, R. P. I., and Hahnemann Medical College.

Let us now assume a more positive view-point. Independent schools have demonstrated that they can adjust themselves more readily to the ever-changing requisites of our profession.

As the optometry curriculum was expanded and a broader program of allied courses instituted, the need for qualified instructors for these courses became evident. The independent schools selected, in most instances, optometrists who were acquainted with these topics and whose backgrounds enabled them to adapt such courses so that they would prove most advantageous to the student and yet not divert him from his ultimate goals. The universities, on the other hand, as was natural for them, selected instructors in other departments to present these courses. These men, predominantly physiologists, physicists, and mathematicians who primarily instructed liberal arts students and "majors" in their respective departments were placed in a difficult position of adjusting their usual programs to fit an optometric curriculum—one with which they were entirely unfamiliar. Too often, the task proved too great, and experienced, qualified instructors found themselves unable to fulfill the requirements.

Secondly, there is not a single, independent optometry college which does not maintain a majority of optometrists on its Board of Trustees. Such a condition enables the Board to more readily appreciate needs for extension, expansion, and, if necessary, change, for it is more closely associated with the profession. Can we credit the Boards of Trustees in universities which have an optometric college with such a membership? Obviously not . . . and the result is an indifference or ignorance to many vital needs.

(Please turn to page nineteen)

SENIOR SFUMATO

by *Me Again*

Before I try to say anything, let me first present a little apology. The editor of the Scope slipped up behind me a while ago, just before this November column was due, and asked me if I would please wake up.* It seems that I had completely forgotten about the Scope deadline, and the magazine needed a Senior article. I agreed to do a quickie, and with nystagmus of my pen, and excuses in my heart, I began—"Before I try to say anything, let me—."

The other classes listed their officers last month, and after realizing that I had made a serious error of omission, I shall now rectify that error by presenting our new administration.

Actually, they are not so new—in fact, a couple of them are rapidly approaching senility. They are all holdovers from last year—all re-elected in one massive, political landslide.

Stanley Anderson—President

Richard Sinclair—Vice-President

Charles Claughsey—Secretary

George Nissensohn—Treasurer

Ira Schwartz and James Casey—Council Reps.

Incidentally, I wonder if any other class ever had as industrious a secretary as we. I've got a closet in my room—looks like a small paper mill.

Dr. Cabitt's fine gesture of passing out cigars was certainly received with enthusiasm by the class. Best of luck, Roger! May you grow up to be as well liked and respected a gentleman as your father. And may your sense of humor be even half as keen.

A common sight lately is that of a tired senior scrambling up the stairs into his classroom, where he looks about, sighing nostalgically, "Gee! The old place hasn't changed much."

Just as common is the hasty type of conversation between two seniors, scurrying in opposite directions. "Mission!" waves the first. "Clinic!" answers the second.

At the time of this writing we have waded through our first exam—Embryology! For the benefit of all underclassmen (half of whom have probably already taken the course) embryology is that field of biological science which deals with embryos and all that sort of chicken stuff.

* Ed: I apologize.

Christmas came to MCO early this year, when one of our instructors came to class with a jolly laugh and began pulling instruments (which they try to sell you but which, if you buy, you'll have too many of) from all types of pockets and even made Nissensohn's briefcase look sick.

"26-27-28—" Uh! Uh! Glasser—split hairs don't count.

A little late, but congratulations to Duclose, who was married this past summer.

Hope Major Crowley doesn't sprain his neck by looking up expectantly every time the word "pies byop" is mentioned.

"Voodoo" Finger got a tiny glass souvenir in his eye as the result of an auto accident. Guess we'll hear a lot about his glass in the future.

Wonder who helps who, when Federici and his son do their homework for the evening.

Does anyone else feel like an eavesdropper when he listens in on the little conversations between "Cat" Deckelbaum and Dr. Green? It's like studying two artists. Even closing the windows won't keep out the snow.

It's a race between Jorczyk and Schwartz as to who can take the most difficult courses outside of school—calculus and organic—ugh!

Aaron is the proud father of a new Oldsmobile—a real buy! The familiar story of it once having belonged to an old, one-legged woman, who sat in it on cold mornings to keep warm.

We were told that a low-bridged, flat nose is a sign of underdevelopment. It was even called to Bagdigian's attention in class. Sort of explains why he can't raise his average above a high ninety.

I've got to run now. I saw my name listed for the Orthoptics gym, after squeezing by Meltzer, who is drawing up plans for his new office which will be located directly below the Senior bulletin board. I'd go to clinic, but Pauley is using all the phoropters. Somebody please tell him that Dr. Green said 25, not 250.

Before closing, I urge anyone who has printable material, which he would like to appear in this column, to speak with intelligent, handsome, vice-president, chairman of the yearbook, personality-ridden Dick Sinclair, who after a little blackmail, agreed to assist me in collecting data.

JUNIOR JABS

by Paul Shannon

This is the voice of the juniors saying hello to all you budding optometrists. What an entrance line . . . almost as good as "tennis anyone". Speaking of budding optometrists, don't let your bud be cut by the zealous gardeners around here. Bloom early and live awhile. Well, on with the news.

Between The Aisles:

A furious debate between a G.O. prof. and A-2 took place last month over the election. A-2's party made the grade. The question is will A-2 make it. (Budding Optometrist??) Snip!!

Speaking of elections Mike "Fakir" Markowitz has come up with this oddity. Ike "Taft" Eisenhower won by 6,000,000 points. With 5 points to a millimeter, his margin in round numbers was 1,200,000 millimeters.

Completing the discussion, Bob George claimed the democrats would have remained in power, if the bell had rung everytime they made a mistake. As his cohort Walter Welch puts it, the bill didn't ring then but it's tolling now—for them.

Thoughts While Shaving:

Here are a group of quotes and cliches which are peculiar to certain professors at M.C.O. See if you can identify them.

1. "My dog stole the exam papers and chewed some of them up."
2. "When the lensometer light goes out, some shops close down."
3. "What's your question?" "Now what's the formula."
4. "Levine, John Hancock, the 15th floor."
5. "You see all kinds, you never know what to expect."
6. "Draw it over."
7. "Don't let the patient pull the outer canthus temporalwards."

How did you make out? Did you guess them all? Don't think you're a shrewd one if you did. *Question of the Month!!*

You are practicing in Alaska. An eskimio (an Italian eskimo) comes into your office for a refraction. Upon doing indirect ophthalmoscopy, you discover his vitreous is frozen solid. What's the thing to do? Some of the answers received were:

Green: "Seeing it's fourth down I'd punt." (A keen aswer).

Alie: "I'd drill a hole in the back of head and scope posteriorly." (Don't cut into the esophagus in the foramen magnum, Ray).

McMurdo: "He should kick, his muscae are frozen. While we're on this discussion I'd like to know myself if Rhodopsin contains Chlorophyll. It sure would shake the foundations of Physiological optics if it did."

On The Level With The Bevel

Nature's own (that's serutan spelled backwards) Irv. Meltzer is high man on the stones this month. He's the only man who can bevel a minus 3.00 cyl. and come out with a plano prism on his index finger.

Roughing It:

Dr. Hoch tadt has most of the class in a turmoil. Bernie Bernstein has immediately gone on a strict rice diet. It goes as follows:

Breakfast

Puffed rice — 3 bowls

Plus EGGS, COFFEE, ET AL

Dinner

Can't put rice on bread so he compensates with

THREE good size sandwiches

Supper

RICE—1 bowl (plus 4 potatoes and a full course meal)

Bernie is certainly appreciative to Dr. for his helpful hints.

Random Thoughts

Did you know that:

1. Dydek was using the slide rule before he was three years of age. He was also learning to write at the age of twenty.
2. All roads lead to the heart.
3. Abe Shapiro claims that he wore out 16 batteries last summer doing retinoscopy. I hope it wasn't on the subject.
4. If Lester Marcus doesn't get a new hair cut, soon, he will be given a violin.
5. Another army man scored a great victory last month. How about that L. James. O. O. What did I say?

Down the Homestretch

The holiday season is here and we are all in for a well earned vacation. I wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a very happy, dry and sober New Year. If you should stay up to greet the New Year (silly statement), don't pass out before the old year does.

Note: Any law suits arising over this material, will be gladly accepted. I've always wondered how I would look in one.

SOPHOMORE SCOOPS

by Leon Gellerman and Paul Taylor

Thirty days hath September

April, June, and Sombrero—and here we are at last . . .

Hats off to Leon H. Litman for walking away with the loot, by getting the Klein Award this year. Mr. Litman hails from Milton, Mass., and received his basic training at Northeastern University. Dean Green conferred the honor at the New England Optometric Congress. . . . Across the boards in the other three slots for honorable mention were—William Fehrstrom, Al Mastrobuono, and William Ryan.

This year's Poverty Party, sponsored by the P. O. S. Fraternity, had its location at the exclusive Copley Sq. Hotel, on Saturday, November 15th. Lover, Mugger, and Finger, along with Reamer, Curly K. O., Happy, Johnny Boy, Errol, and Pack, made their appearance dressed in gay and "lavish" finery to make this a bang-up affair. Al Viro that sen-sat-tional singing waiter

from Providence (R. I.), crooned passionate love songs to the girls. He was accompanied by a 40-piece drum orchestra which offered for its solo, selections from the current French operetta "Une Petite Oiseau et toi." The chorus line was comprised of Margot, Marilyn, Clare, Theresa, Sylvia, Mary, Rheiner, and Hippo. Refreshments were the feature event of the night with Al Landers as toastmaster.

The basketball team, under its able coach, has already held two practice sessions with Wentworth Institute and Cambridge Senior B. C. My spies (O.S.S. men) report that the team is much improved over last year's team and should do O.K. in their league—take notice Vassar!!

Rigor, class treasurer, has devised new methods for extracting money from our sophomores—the subtle approach. Armed with a bird cage and chains, he has collected a sizeable backbone for

(Continued next page)

Happy the Patient

. . . whose eye care has included careful regard to style as well as Visual Correction. This lady is able to change her glasses as she changes her clothes to match the occasion because of her Optical Wardrobe.

SHURON OPTICAL COMPANY, INC.

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FRESHMAN REVIEW

by Al Schwartzberg and Art Isenberg

Now that it is almost three months in the fall semester of 1952, the Freshman Class of M. C. O. seems to have completely oriented itself into the activities of college life. The class representatives to the Student Council (Roe Grasso and Mel Golden) are aptly placing the Freshman Class on an equal footing with the Second, Third, and Fourth Year Classes. The Class, itself, holds weekly meetings in an orderly fashion, at which dues are collected and old and new business discussed. Though the class meetings may depart at times from Parliamentary Procedure, enough is accomplished to keep the members satisfied until the next meeting.

As members of the Freshman Class and participants in the activities, we are beginning to notice a strong, general attitude of friendship springing up between its members. It is very gratifying to see men from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and New York (are all states accounted for?) becoming friends and buddies. If only for this reason, overlooking, if possible, the excellent professional training offered by the college, it is certainly worthwhile to be members of M. C. O.'s Class of 1956.

Having taken part in both Fraternity Smokers in October, the freshmen are now ready to make a choice of one of the fraternities as their "Frat." Whatever choices are made, however, both frats will boast new faces in the near future.

As mentioned in the last article, any freshman who has anything of interest to contribute to this article is welcome to do so. The more ideas we have, the better the article will be, so let's all pitch in.

We would like to welcome Justin Laforet, a member of our class, as a writer or proofreader (whichever he prefers) for this article, beginning with the next issue. Welcome, Justin!

Idle Chatter

The M. C. O. Basketball Team now has two members of the "Frosh" class—Jack Fiorentino and Bob Brouillette. . . . Too bad Dave Burstein isn't with you, but distance and schoolwork are against him. . . . Everyone must admit that your jokes are getting funnier, Bob Wilson—Mel Golden predicts that by the end of the year, we will be laughing at them. . . . Our thanks go to classmate Decesare for his remarkable handmade mount of

the frog skeleton; it certainly has helped us a great deal. . . . As long as we're on the subject, who knows where the "radio-maxilla" bone is located?

Anyone looking for work? See Al Roy. He is married, has three kids, and has a sitter problem. . . . Who goes to school in Boston and sleeps in New York? Izzy Sol. . . . Many Frosh were missing from the P. O. S. Poverty Party! Why? For one, Jack Fiorentino was stood up by four girls . . . not to be outdone, Warren Oberg and Roger Twyman also were stood up by their respective dates. . . . However, a good time was had by all who attended.

SOPHOMORE—Continued

the treasury. He plans to take a vacation in Bermuda during the Christmas Holiday. (Hmm!!).

Sophomore Briefs

Dr. Diopter is rushing the winter in by "snowing" the undergraduate sophomore class. . . . A ferry service is being provided across "Cripple Creek" for the transportation of M. C. O. students on their way to the clinic. . . . Rover, the roving reporter, continues to bark questions at unsuspecting teachers—watch out they don't bite. . . . Seen at the Latin Quarter recently was that handsome Westerner Bifocal Bill, with his latest, Strabismus Sal. . . . Finger heartily welcomes back to roost a long lost friend. . . . What's your name mister??—Vgmrahelnon!! . . . A recent contribution to the field of Optometry is the "Angstrom Pupilmillimeter," perfected by Wm. Angstrom of M. C. O. The instrument is calibrated in milli-microns and ounces. Placed in front of the pupil, the Pupilmillimeter determines the neck size of the shirt of a patient, by the multiplication of the square root of the radius of the dilated pupil by the reciprocal of the index of refraction through the cornea; taking into consideration the age, length of time for examination, height of person, and my Uncle Louie, who holds the instrument. Those wishing additional information, will kindly write to our branch office at P. O. Box 20/30, Astigmia, California.

That's the scoop on the "Sophs" for this month, and we want to close with the wish that everybody has a Happy Thanksgiving—don't eat too much!!

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION WELCOMES NEW STUDENTS

Just as the strength of the United States lies in its youth, just as the strength of Optometry lies in the future optometrists of America who are now students in the optometry colleges, so the strength and future of the Massachusetts College of Optometry lies in our student body. To the new students of the College, a sincere welcome from the 800 Alumni who form the Mass. College of Optometry Alumni Association. To those of you who are now embarking upon a first year at the College, a hearty handshake of encouragement. Remember, not only is your personal future in your hands, but the lives and optometric careers of those optometrists already in practice depend a great deal on your actions, your ideals, and your accomplishments.

I know that you will never let us down.

For your remaining years at the College, nothing easier than hard work, long hours, and difficult tasks can be promised. When you become discouraged or tired, no platitude can help, but try to remember: many years of work and service are ahead in your optometric career, and the foundation of the career must be built with hard work, long hours and constant labor throughout the College years.

May your future hold full happiness and bright, full years.

Hyman Rossen, O.D. ('43)

SPEAKING OF SPORTS

by Thom. A. Couch

With Tom Turkey Day a day of old, the MCO Basketball season has commenced. On December 8 the Maroon and White will play their inaugural game against respected Emerson College. This game is considered a "toss-up" as to the victor, so throughout November the squad has been seriously practicing for this "big-one."

Although small in size, Coach Kuhn has a team that comprised the nucleus of last year's team which prevailed in nine out of sixteen games. These same men also carried M.C.O. to an upset victory over powerful Curry College in the Boston Garden. Conjointly with these men Coach Kuhn has several new players which show promise to have more puissance in the squad.

This is the team at a glance—

- No. 12 "Jumping Joe" Eiduks. Six-four.
Center, who led the team in scoring the past two years with his pivot and hook shots.
- No. 9 Al "Sleepy" Greaves. Six-footer.
Hard driving forward whose set shots from the corners will heighten M.C.O. scores.
- No. 15 Ray "Speed" Alie. Five-nine.
Adept ball-handler. Playmaker of the team.
- No. 8 Paul "Pop" Taylor. Six-three.
Versatile. At one time or another, has played every position.
- No. 5 Mel "Springs" Slotnick. Six-footer.
Veteran rebounder.
- No. 7 Sid "Vitamin" Green. Five-six.
Vitality plus. His rivulet team spirit inspires all.
- No. 13 Bob "Dude" Graham. Five-seven.
A Lilliputian whose celerity will be a valuable asset.
- No. 16 "Dapper Wally" Flynn. Five-eleven.
A player of solidity that will strengthen the team.
- No. 6 "Big Bob" Brouvillette. Six-two.
Exceptional prospect from St. Michael's College.
- No. 10 John "Red" Fiorentino. Five-eleven.
Fast, versatile player with stratagem.

At this writing, those are the prospects that are expected to stay after the first cut.

Problem — The M.C.O. Basketball Team hasn't a nickname. A free pass to all home games will be given to the person submitting the winning nickname. Submit your nickname for the team c/o Sports Dept., *The Scope*.

SILHOUETTES

by Arthur Giroux



DR. LESLIE B. WRIGHT, JR.

Dr. Leslie Wright received his B.S. degree from Tufts College in 1937 where he majored in Physics. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he was laboratory assistant to the noted Dr. Lewis Combes, present head of the Tufts Physics Dept., and a former member of the M.C.O. faculty.

Upon graduation from M.C.O. in 1939, he set up his Optometric practice in Melrose, Mass. However, two years later, he saw his country's need for technically qualified men in the field of Physics and answered this call to duty by enlisting in the U. S. Army in September, 1941. After being sent to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey where he was a member of the Electronics Training Group, he was immediately commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. So readily did he grasp problems in Physics and so extensive had been his training in this field that he was sent to London, England, only 3 months after his enlistment. Here he attended the Anti-Aircraft Radar School where he learned to calibrate the sights of these intricate A.A. guns as well as to familiarize himself with their proper maintenance. After working on gunsites all over the North Sea Coastal areas for 10 months, Lieutenant Wright was then sent with the American Forces in Africa where he worked on the air defenses of Iran, Algiers, and the Sahara Desert bases. Here he also attended the "Radar College of Technical Knowledge" where he learned about the new features of and

developments in the latest types of Radar-Controlled American Anti-Aircraft sets. Later, he took these new radar sets through the Casino and Anzio actions. While stationed in Italy he enjoyed sailing in Naples Bay and was fortunate to witness and thoroughly enjoy the spectacular eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Returning to the U. S. in 1944, he was assigned to Quality Control work on the highly technical Electronic Proximity Fuses at Fort Monmouth and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Here he conducted and performed hundreds of radar-controlled tests both from the air and from the ground to determine the desirable affects of the delicate and complex mechanisms of the Proximity Fuse.

After resuming his Optometric practice, this time in Wakefield, Mass., his great interest in both Optometry and the field of Physics prompted him to accept a position on the faculty of his Alma Mater, the Massachusetts College of Optometry, of which he is at present an active member of both the Committee on Academic Affairs and the Committee on Promotions and Admission. He now holds the title of Associate Professor.

Believing that a public servant should take a great interest in community affairs, Dr. Wright maintains a very active community life. A member of the National Physics Honor Society, Sigma Pi Sigma, he is more locally an active member of many civic and social organizations such as the Rotary Club, Bear Hill Country Club, Ski Club, Y.M.C.A., and the Quannapowitt Yacht Club, as well as the Past Chairman of the Springfield Center Red Cross Drive, General Chairman of the Wakefield Red Feather Community Fund, and present Head of the Professional and Retail Division of this fund.

Dr. Wright enjoys the great outdoors and has made several sightseeing trips across the country, camping in the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra and Utah Deserts. He has also climbed most of New England's White Mountains. His love for mountain climbing, swimming, sailing, and tennis, is exceeded only by his greater love and interest for flying, photography, and photographic processing. His lovely wife, Majorie, a B.S. graduate from Tufts and a former Time Study Engineer for Eastman Kodak Co., enjoys the same interesting hobbies.

(Please turn to page sixteen)

Camera Club News

G. Nissensohn

It is the opinion of this correspondent that since this column is devoted to the art and science of photography, we should try to give the reader who has not had any experience in this field a "bird's eye" view of the subject. Therefore starting with this article we will try to do just that thing. The whole series, beginning with different types of cameras and ending with the finished print, including certain techniques will be given in as simple language as possible. Some of these points will seem quite simple to the upper classmen who have discussed them in their course of Geometric Optics, but we must take into consideration those who haven't reached that point in their studies.

ARTICLE I—Types of Cameras

In the field of photography there are many types of cameras in use. The simplest one and the most commonly used is the Box Camera. Besides being low priced they are very easy to use. They are ideal for use in bright sunlight or for vacation pictures, when enlargements are not required. Lenses are usually rated F:11 to F:16.

Next in the order of usage is the folding camera. These cameras afford compactness and focusing for close-ups. They may or may not have diaphragm openings and timing devices. The lenses are rated F:8 to F:4.5. Prices range from cheap to very expensive.

The miniature camera is very compact, easy to use, economical and will take transparencies in color. Lenses are rated F:4.5 to F:3.5, or better. They provide greater depth of field than similar speed lenses on larger cameras. Price ranges from moderate to expensive.

The Twin-lens Reflex type of camera is based on the use of ground-glass focusing. This gives you sharper pictures and allows you to compose the picture up to the time of exposure. Lenses are rated the same as in the miniature cameras. These cameras range from moderate to expensive.

Single-lens Reflex cameras make use of a mirror (or in the newer cameras coming out today, the prism) which reflects onto a ground-glass the actual photographic image. Lenses are rated as in miniature cameras. Prices of these cameras are usually in the expensive range.

This completes the type of cameras available to amateurs. There is also the Press Camera and the View Camera used by commercial photographers.

The next article will deal with lens speeds and diaphragm openings of cameras.

Photoflash . . .

The big "Blow-up" arrived at the Camera Club when we received our Dejur Enlarger. This completes the darkroom, and from now on we will be attempting to show the school what we can do.

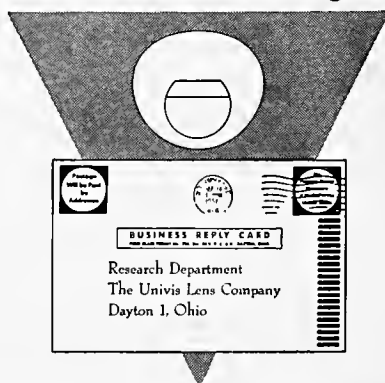
I should like to welcome the newcomers to our shutterbug society, and just say, "Make yourselves at home."

SILHOUETTES—Continued

Having taught Physics, Physical Optics, and Illumination at M.C.O. since 1945, Dr. Wright's scientific courses have expanded with the fast growth of both the college and the great field of Optometry.

Dr. Wright's humor and technical information, always proportionately administered, make his lectures exceedingly interesting and highly educational. Always willing to go out of his way to help anyone desiring his advice, he has quickly become one of the most popular and best liked teachers here at M.C.O.

Comment from the UNIVIS Conduct Your Own Research Program



CASE HISTORY #1226: "Patient experienced immediate comfort. Has referred two more patients in a week's time for CVs."

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Omega Epsilon Phi

by Sam D'Agostino

Omega Epsilon Phi, the national fraternity at the Massachusetts College of Optometry, wishes to send belated welcome to all new-comers at the College. Our annual smoker was held at the Hotel Kenmore and present were Dr. Richard W. Baker, Dean Green, Dr. Hochstadt, our faculty adviser, and invited guests and brothers. Our guest for the smoker was Dr. Richard W. Baker, the president of the Massachusetts Society of Optometrists. Dr. Baker gave an inspired talk about the society and the evils besetting Optometry. Dr. Green spoke of the unfavorable publicity that is given optometry by certain literary "muck-rakers." Our faculty adviser, Dr. Hochstadt, outlined a building program for the alumni and student body.

Dr. Baker was our first lecturer of the year and he will be followed by other prominent optometrists and lecturers during the school year. These lectures will be interesting and practical and available to all.

The guests and brothers enjoyed the entertainment of Don Goode, hypnotist and comedian, who was well received by all. The guests and the brothers were highly pleased with the smoker and are looking forward to O.E.P.'s next social affair.

President Gordon McMurdo, vice-president Joe Eiduks, secretary Leo James, treasurer Sid Greene, as well as the national chapter, extend a most hearty invitation to the present and new members of the Massachusetts College of Optometry to visit the O. E. P. frat-room for comfortable relaxation in their spare time.

The brothers of O. E. P. are always eager to help any student desiring information, help or advice. Brother Sam D'Agostino, soph, is the chairman of the pledge committee and all interested in O. E. P. may see him for any information.

Pi Omicron Sigma

by Joe Ganz

The new P. O. S. year was well initiated by the Fortieth Annual Smoker at the Hotel Brunswick, October 28, with a large attendance by faculty, alumni, brothers, new students, and guests. The evening was spent eating, drinking and listening to stories and tales the instructors save for "after hours."

The guest speaker was Curtis Wells, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Examiners in Optometry. Dr. Wells spoke of the various duties and functions of the Board while advising those who have yet to take the state board examination. Dr. Wells stated that one of the Board examiners is prone to place the lens cap on the telescope of the ophthalmometer before calling in an applicant to take the practical examination. The remark inspired one of the fraternity members to attempt to give Dr. Wells an unopened bottle of beer, but this ungentlemanly act was nipped by the "guardians" of the bar. The fraternity here wishes to thank Dr. Wells for his appearance at the Smoker and is looking forward to his formal initiation as an honorary member of P. O. S. at the Spring Banquet and Installation.

The second P. O. S. affair this year was the popular Poverty Party—really poverty, like this year with costs of living and learning so high. The crowd that turned out to drink cider at the Champagne Room of the Copley Square Hotel was treated to a very enjoyable evening, thanks to the hard-working social chairman and his committee of underclassmen who assisted him in making the party successful. Special guests of the evening were out-of-state alumni who were in Boston to take the Board exams, Monday, November 17.

Chairman Phil Bern of the lecture committee is preparing a program designed to acquaint the students, and others who are interested, with subjects not offered by the regular curriculum, delivered by guest speakers. The fraternity hopes that the student body will take advantage of these lectures. To married and almost-married men—the lectures will provide an opportunity for the women to become better orientated in the profession. So—bring them with you.

Congratulations to Leon Litman for winning the Klein Memorial Scholarship. The runners-up were also P. O. S. brothers—a clean sweep.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS—Continued

and all the practical aspects of conducting an office. I have often heard it said that professional men are inadequately equipped for this situation. This need not be the case if more time were allotted in school in preparation for these office details. While it has nothing to do with refraction or examination, this knowledge will eliminate many headaches for the new optometrist. The student should visit a few optometrists to see how their offices are organized.

There isn't much I can say about shop work, since I do not do my own. However, the material covered in school in fitting and adjusting has proved most useful. Since so many students plan to send their work out, I believe that more emphasis should be placed upon fitting and adjusting in mechanical optics.

Many students are concerned about the level of their fee. This has always seemed to be a touchy

subject but, practically speaking, it is very difficult to vary your fees from the average fees of the optometrists in your area. This is especially true if you are a newcomer. Many men have presented many elaborate fee systems for optometry, but it is up to those men who have already established their practices to start using them. I believe that if we concentrate more on providing a more complete and beneficial service to our patients, the fees will take care of themselves.

To tell you not to be nervous or unsteady with your first few patients is absurd. Just remember that you have received the finest and most complete training available from one of the most highly rated optometric colleges in the country. After speaking to graduates from other optometric institutions, I am firmly convinced of that.

I want to wish you all the luck and happiness possible in your future careers.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
10					11					12	13	14
15				16				17	18			
19						20	21			22		
23					24					25		
				26								

IN THE 180th MERIDIAN

- 1—uncrossed diplopia
- 10—objective case of "thou"
- 11—past of "pen"
- 12—one (sp)
- 15—Iridodonesis
- 17—Dr. Niamias's favorite geometrical solid
- 19—poison (pl.)
- 20—grape (L)
- 22—morsel left after a meal
- 23—Controlled Energy System (ab)
- 24—first name of author of "No cause for Alarm",
"Coffin for Dimitrius."
- 25—friend (Fr.)
- 26—Junior's rule "If it isn't "1 across then it must be
_____."

IN THE 90th MERIDIAN

- 1—One of that which we should, as professional men,
have many
- 2—That which one does with the "scope" light
- 3—Members of a Fraternity
- 4—male's nickname
- 5—destination of bad students
- 6—goddess of the harvest
- 7—concerning
- 8—the primary function of the Medial Rectus is to
turn the eye _____
- 9—to bind
- 12—unnautical term meaning to remove the oars
- 13—Paavo _____ Olympic Champion
- 14—Ancient port of Rome
- 16—the best optometry student
- 18—vowel
- 20—_____ chrome—sudden death for frogs
- 21—Virgil Partch
- 24—prefix— meaning "beyond"

EDITORIAL—Continued

Thirdly, we have what we consider to be the major issue today—the Doctor of Optometry degree.

Inspection reveals that of the four university-affiliated optometric colleges, only one offers the O.D. and, interestingly enough, that university is the only one of the four that does not also list a medical school. The opposition to optometry by medicine, in general, is indisputably recognized as is its influence upon universities listing a medical school. Pressure which could be applied by medicine upon such universities obviously has little force upon the independent school. To recognize how great a potential such a force can be, we need only be reminded of the closing of the optometry schools at the University of Rochester and the University of Illinois listed by Dr. Hofstetter in his book, *Optometry*, as partially due to opposition by medical agencies."

The importance of the O.D. degree becomes readily ascertained when we read of New York State's resolution in which they recommend that acquisition of the degree by every graduate. This definite trend becomes more fully affixed when we note the A.O.A. ruling which requires that any school wishing, hereafter, to receive accreditation from the Association confer, as a terminal degree, the O.D. upon its graduates.

A university which does not grant the Doctor of Optometry degree, willfully or otherwise, indicates that it does not fully recognize Optometry as a profession.

We firmly believe that not only Optometry's security but its progress lie within the walls of the independent optometric colleges and thus we cannot accept university affiliation as a necessity or a need.

A. Shapiro — H. Tuckman

Food For Thought

In 1923 a very important meeting was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. Attending this meeting were ten of the world's most successful financiers. Those present were:

The president of the largest independent steel company;

A member of the president's cabinet;

The greatest "bear" in Wall Street;

Head of the world's greatest monopoly;

President of the Bank of International Settlements.

Certainly we must admit that here were gathered a group of the world's most successful men. At least, men who had found the secret of "making money." Twenty-five years later let's see where these men are:

The president of the largest independent steel company—Charles Schwab—died a bankrupt.

The member of the president's cabinet—Albert Fall—was pardoned from prison so he could die at home.

The greatest "bear" in Wall Street—Jesse Livermore—died a suicide.

The head of the greatest monopoly — Ivar Krueger — died a suicide.

The president of the Bank of International Settlement—Leon Fraser—died a suicide.

All of these men learned well the art of making money, but not one of them learned how to live.

Solution of Last Puzzle

¹ H	² E	³ L	⁴ M	⁵ H	⁶ O	⁷ L	⁸ T	⁹ Z						
¹⁰ U	¹¹ V	¹² E	¹³ A			¹⁴ C	¹⁵ O	¹⁶ N	¹⁷ E		¹⁸ B	¹⁹ A	²⁰ R	
²¹ M	²² E	²³ N	²⁴ T	²⁵ A	²⁶ L			²⁷ P	²⁸ H	²⁹ O	³⁰ S	³¹ E		
³² O	³³ R	³⁴ T	³⁵ H	³⁶ O		³⁷ H	³⁸ A	³⁹ H		⁴⁰ Z	⁴¹ Y	⁴² L		
⁴³ R	⁴⁴ Y	⁴⁵ E				⁴⁶ B	⁴⁷ A	⁴⁸ B	⁴⁹ Y		⁵⁰ Z	⁵¹ O	⁵² O	
					⁵³ T	⁵⁴ C	⁵⁵ H	⁵⁶ E	⁵⁷ R	⁵⁸ N	⁵⁹ I	⁶⁰ N	⁶¹ G	

News Item

Dr. Joseph F. Montminy, President of the Massachusetts College of Optometry, recently announced the appointment of Dr. David G. MacFarlane, New Bedford Optometrist, to the Faculty of the Massachusetts College of Optometry as Associate in Optometry.

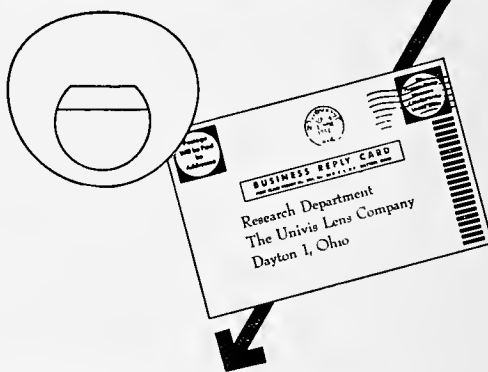
Dr. MacFarlane graduated from the Massachusetts College of Optometry, Magna Cum Laude, in 1948 and is currently serving as Chairman of the N. E. Council Committee on Occupational Vision, and as a member of the Mass. Society of Optometrists Committee on Occupational Vision.

He is a member of the American Optometric Association; Mass. Society of Optometrists; Optometric Extension Program; American Optometric Foundation and holds a Lieutenant (jg) commission in the Medical Service Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve.

* * * * *

Dr. Montminy also announced that Dr. Mitchell Kuhn and Dr. Hyman Kamens had been advanced to the position of Associate Professors of the faculty.

Comment from the UNIVIS Conduct Your Own Research Program



CASE HISTORY #1126: "Wonderful . . . patient actually raves about CVs. Wonders how she got along without them."

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